



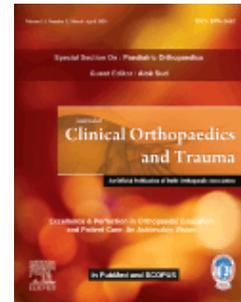
# JOURNAL OF CLINICAL ORTHOPAEDICS AND TRAUMA

An Official Publication of [Delhi Orthopaedic Association](#)

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### DESCRIPTION

#### An Official Publication of [Delhi Orthopaedic Association](#)

*Journal of Clinical Orthopaedics and Trauma* (JCOT) aims to provide its readers with the latest clinical and basic research, and informed opinions that shape today's orthopedic practice, thereby providing an opportunity to practice evidence-based medicine. With contributions from leading clinicians and researchers around the world, we aim to be the premier journal providing an international perspective advancing knowledge of the musculoskeletal system.

JCOT publishes content of value to both general orthopedic practitioners and specialists on all aspects of musculoskeletal research, diagnoses, and treatment. We accept following types of articles:

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### INTRODUCTION

*Journal of Clinical Orthopaedics and Trauma* is the official, peer-reviewed publication of the Delhi Orthopaedic Association. The Journal is published quarterly (March, June, September and December) by Elsevier, a division of Reed-Elsevier (India) Private Limited. It is circulated to all bona fide members of Delhi Orthopaedic Association, all medical college libraries of India and subscribers.

The Journal accepts original articles on clinical or laboratory research in the field of Clinical Orthopaedics and Trauma and review articles on topics of current interest. In addition, the Journal features articles of educational value to postgraduate students. Delhi Orthopaedic Association has taken new initiatives to foster Clinical Orthopaedics and Trauma Care across the country. The association has over 800 members and as a group, is making a large contribution to international literature. Besides there are problems specific to this region and the solutions for these need to be exchanged and this Journal would make a great contribution to disseminate the knowledge amongst members. The Editorial Board comprises 49 eminent Orthopaedic surgeons from India and abroad. Although preference is given to original work carried out in the Indian subcontinent, contributions are welcome from across the world.

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The categories of articles that are published in the Journal are listed and described below. Please select the category that best describes your paper. The authors must also make sure that they adhere to following general guidelines:

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### Format guide

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- Maximum of six authors

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animal specimens used, the essential features of any interventions, the main outcome measures, the laboratory methods followed, or data sources and how these were selected for the study), and state the statistical procedures employed in the research. The Results section should comprise the study results presented in a logical sequence, supplemented by tables and/or figures. Take care that the text does not repeat data that are presented in tables and/or figures. Only emphasize and summarize the essential features of the main results. The Discussion section should be used to emphasize the new and important aspects of the study, placing the results in context with published literature, the implications of the findings, and the conclusions that follow from the study results.

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These are short discussions of a case or case series with unique features not previously described that make an important teaching point or scientific observation. They may describe novel techniques or use of equipment, or new information on diseases of importance. Section headings should be: Abstract, Introduction, Case Report, Discussion, Conflicts of Interest Statement (if any), Acknowledgments (if any), and References. The Introduction should describe the purpose of the present report, the significance of the disease and its specificity, and briefly review the relevant literature. The Case Report should include the general data of the case, medical history, family history, chief complaint, present illness, clinical manifestation, methods of diagnosis and treatment, and outcome. The Discussion should compare, analyze and discuss the similarities and differences between the reported case and similar cases reported in other published articles. The importance or specificity of the case should be restated when discussing the differential diagnoses. Suggest the prognosis of the disease and possibility of prevention.

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